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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Fra[illegible] Labor Council

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Agreement Negotiated In Canning Industry Affecting Thousands

Innovations in working conditions are guaranteed more than 60,000 A. F. of L. fruit and vegetable cannery workers of northern and central California in a contract to be signed this week, arrived at after ten weeks of negotiations, it is announced by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

The contract was negotiated between the California State Federation of Labor in behalf of twelve cannery workers' unions and the California Processors and Growers, Inc., in behalf of operators of ninety-one canneries in the area, and will go into full effect May 1.

It is the largest single master contract ever negotiated for one classification of A. F. of L. workers in the history of the California State Federation of Labor, Vandeleur said. Highlights of the agreement include:

Provisions of New Contract

1. Recognition of the California State Federation of Labor and the A. F. of L. unions involved as the sole agencies for collective bargaining for the workers in canneries operated by members of the California Processors and Growers.

2. A basic ten-hour day, eliminating the long abused "unlimited hours" practice in effect for many years.

3. Sunday closing, except when processing two highly perishable crops—asparagus and peas.

4. Seniority listings for each plant, protecting permanent workers and seasonal employees working consecutive seasons.

5. The same scale of wages as in effect during 1937.

"The agreement is one of the best ever negotiated in any branch of the agricultural industry," Vandeleur said. "It not only improves the working conditions of the workers, but gives the operators protection against operating losses incident to labor troubles instigated by agitators.

"The workers have won three major points for which they have long fought—limitation on hours, Sunday off, and a seniority set-up. There is no doubt but that the entire set-up will result in elimination of disputes in many instances, stoppage of favoritism, and spread of work. The entire alignment will create greater efficiency."

In addition to the basic ten-hour day during the processing season the agreement provides for a basic eight-hour day during the off season. Overtime will be paid for all other time worked.

Puts an End to Abuses

These provisions put an end to the practice of some employers of working their employees as much as eighteen hours, and in rare cases more, during the peak season, without payment of overtime.

The seniority set-up provides for one seniority list for each cannery, divided into three brackets.

First come the so-called key workers, who must be specifically designated in a recorded list for experience and ability. Second come the permanent employees, who worked forty or more weeks out of the 1937 season. Third come the seasonal employees, or those who worked 60 per cent of the operating days of the 1937 season.

The casual employee has no seniority standing.

The agreement also provides that residents of the area in which a cannery is located shall be given preference in the seasonal employment.

Another provision provides that permanent employees dismissed during the past season, except for cause that does not include union activities, shall be restored to their places on the permanent employees' seniority list.

Unions affected by the agreement are: Cannery Workers' Unions Nos. 20324, Sacramento; 20592, Modesto; 20676, Stockton; 20,794, Richmond; 20823, Rio Vista; 20843, southern Alameda County; 20852, Santa Clara County; 20889, Kingsburg, Fresno County; 20905, northern Alameda County; 21029, Benicia; 21106, San Francisco [illegible] 21004, Sutter and Yuba Counties.

Cal. State Library Capitol Bldg. Sacramento, Cal.

White House Compr[illegible]very Plans

President Roose[illegible] continuing his conferences at the White House on ways and means to launch the recovery program. Jesse Jones of the R.F.C., Harry Hopkins of W.P.A., and William O. Douglas, chairman of the S.E.C., have been his chief consultants, but by no means the only ones.

Secretary Ickes undoubtedly was speaking for the administration when he said that projects already sanctioned will have the precedence when the new program begins; and urged the political subdivisions where such projects are located to act as speedily as possible. P.W.A. offices throughout the country, he said, are getting ready for a season of intensive work.

Ickes also said that P.W.A. officials have prepared a list of 2785 projects, estimated to cost a total of a little over a billion dollars, on which work can start almost immediately after Congress appropriates the funds.

The President approved the allotment of $36,657,000 for slum clearance and low-cost housing in four cities. New York gets about $30,000,000; the rest is appropriated between Louisville, Ky., Augusta, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla.

SOCIAL SECURITY APPLICANTS

The Social Security Board reported that as of April 19 applicants for Social Security account numbers totaled 38,237,877.

The Salmon Fisheries

Word from Seattle is to the effect that Federal Mediator Joseph C. Cheney's new peace proposal in the A. F. of L. - C. I. O. salmon cannery workers' dispute was denounced by A. F. of L. representatives, only two days before the "deadline" set by packers to insure operations this year will expire.

The C. I. O. group called a meeting to debate the Cheney proposal, which was that the disputing factions accept a "sponsoring union" to represent all cannery workers until the end of the season and that a consent election be held then.

"It was very foolish of Cheney to run his nose into the situation when he was in Yakima and away from the scene of battle," Charles C. Hughes, A. F. of L. organizer, said. "He had no right to offer any proposal until he talked it over with us.

"We are insisting on a consent election held here and now, before the end of the week."

C. I. O. leaders now insist that with a large part of the cannery workers already in the North, the election should be delayed until fall.

Assail People's Rights In Endeavor to Keep Amendment Off Ballot

The Tax Relief Association of California has made public letters which reveal the vicious character of the fight now being waged against them to prevent the Sales Tax Repeal—Land Value Tax Amendment which they are sponsoring from appearing on the ballot in 1938.

By chance letters written by J. Robinson of Robinson & Co., San Francisco direct advertisers, to secretaries of county real estate boards, fell into the hands of citizens who sensed them to be a vicious attack on the initiative and a threat to American democracy.

The letters revealed that Robinson & Co. were "conducting a state-wide campaign in every county in the state, educating the voters not to sign a proposed initiative petition supposedly repealing the sales tax and substituting the single tax."

Will Send Wrecking Crew

It advises the real estate board secretaries to watch for ads in papers seeking petition circulators and to check offices that might be rented by those working on the sales tax repeal petition. When it is found that preparation is thus being made to solicit signatures for this measure in any county, Robinson declared in his letter, ". . . telegraph us immediately and we will send our wrecking crew and move them out of town."

State Employment Offices' Help Solicited

Robinson advises that their method is "to stop them from getting any signatures in your city and county on this particular petition." And he further states: "We would also thank you to contact the State Employment Office and any other employment agencies in your city where a request might be made for petition circulators. Also, contact your county clerk and ask him to be on the lookout should anyone come in requesting information regarding checking and precincting of such a petition."

Suggests Notaries Violate Trust

In the second letter Robinson says: "Supplementing our previous correspondence, please communicate with every notary public in your county, asking them to be good enough to keep a record of the names and addresses of any solicitors who might call on them to notarize their 'single tax' petitions. Ask them to forward you this information immediately they notarize such a petition.

"This will enable us to trace every solicitor whom they might employ and we will forward them literature and call on them personally, showing them that this petition is detrimental to their best interests as well as to the best interests of the community.

County Clerks' Co-operation Claimed

"With the co-operation of the notaries in your county we will be able to keep the proponents from getting workers in that county. This is important. We are also writing every notary in your county, asking them to be on the lookout. Some solicitors go to the county clerk's office to have their petitions notarized, so ask them to also be on the lookout. We have had full co-operation from every county clerk where an attempt has been made to secure signatures."

(Continued on Page Two)

Unemployment Relief Is Puzzling Problem

The Senate special committee on unemployment and relief recommends that unemployment be remedied by abolishing the federal tax on undistributed profits of corporations and lowering the tax on capital gains.

It makes other recommendations; but all are of small scope save this. It definitely and specifically approves the Senate tax bill, which makes the changes mentioned—changes which have been advocated by the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommends that W. P. A. workers be required to report other income and that this be taken into account in determining what relief they should receive.

Other Recommendations

The other recommendations are a revision of the apportionment of costs on W. P. A. projects, transfer of the United States Employment Service to the Social Security Board, aid to farm families by work relief and loans, advancement of the date of payment on old-age insurance benefits, the merit system in the state Social Security administrations, more vocational training in the C. C. C., and no grants in aid to the states.

Obviously, all of these would make comparatively little change in relief. The committee says this in substance when it refuses to make any "proposals for a long-term policy" on unemployment.

The committee report placed the number of unemployed now at 12,870,000. The report estimated that 2,000,000 persons had lost their jobs since the November census, which indicated the probable unemployment then at 10,870,000. The report also said the number of workers on part time had increased greatly.

"Concerted Plan" Charged

"It may be conservatively estimated," the report said, "that on April 1 approximately 14 per cent of the population were beneficiaries of one kind of public aid or another."

Senator James E. Murray of Montana put in a separate but not dissenting report in which he said that the testimony of many witnesses indicated a "concerted plan" to blame everything on the administration's tax system.

"The one thing about the hearing which impresses me," said Senator Murray, "is the poverty of ideas expressed by the many distinguished leaders of business, finance and industry regarding the recession, its cause, its effects, and the remedies to be proposed for its cure."

Senator Byrnes in his report confirms this emptiness of ideas.

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STUDENTS WERE BIG EATERS

Eighteen students at Northwestern University picketed the Georgian Hotel, at Evanston, where they had been working as waiters. The students said they were dismissed for joining a union. The signs carried by the students said the hotel was unfair because it did not pay them wages along with their meals. The manager of the hotel said the students "ate him out of house and home," and that he had to let them go and employ professional waitresses to do their work.

Assail People's Rights

(Continued from Page One)

"Any measure that can invite the intense opposition of the California State Chamber of Commerce and the real estate boards, and induce such attempts at violence and corruption, must be good for the mass of the people," officials of the Tax Relief Association declared. "We are honored by their opposition. We did not think we could offer to repeal their pet measure, the sales tax, without arousing their hostility. We did not think we could untax their buildings, machinery, materials, trucks, etc., which taxes they do not pay, but which are shifted to the people in higher prices without opposition. We did not expect the highly concentrated forces of special privilege to accept the large part of the $250,000,000 tax shift proposed which will fall on their monopolized land values, which taxes they know they cannot shift in higher prices or higher rents, lying down. We hope the people will seek the truth on this measure."

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Seattle Court Issues Broad Picketing Rule

Picketing of an establishment that has no employees, but is operated by a partnership, was upheld in the King County Superior Court at Seattle, in a decision rendered by Judge H. C. Todd. The case is believed to be the first of its kind.

When a union contract expired last October 1 between Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 437 and the Stewart Shoe Repair Shop the shop owner refused to sign a new agreement and announced that he had taken the union member formerly employed into the business as a partner.

After going through the customary processes of attempted negotiations and reference to the Seattle Central Labor Council, pickets were established, and a court action to prevent the picketing followed. The partners contended there was no labor dispute because no employees were involved.

The court found from the evidence that "partners" were working from ten to fourteen hours a day and the former union member was paid between $12.50 and $15 a week, or less than half the union wage for an eight-hour day. The court held that there was a labor dispute and that the partnership agreement was a subterfuge to accomplish what the union termed a "sweatshop" condition.

The court declared it legal to picket the establishment by displaying banners declaring that the Stewart Shoe Repair Shop is "unfair to organized labor, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the Central Labor Council." While a small case in the number of people involved, it gains wide importance due to the important principle which the King County Superior Court upheld.

THE WORST SINCE TITUS

Albert Einstein says that the persecution of Jews, centering in Nazi Germany, is "the worst since Titus." How proud Hitler must be to cap the infamy of 2000 years!

Commission Considers 2-Cent Fare Increase

No possibility exists that the city could take over the holdings of the Market Street Railway Company, Assistant City Attorney Dion Holm said in a hearing before the State Railroad Commission this week on an application of the company for a 2-cent increase in fares. He suggested that the company abolish certain lines that closely parallel those of the Municipal Railway.

After hearing protracted arguments for and against the 7-cent fare, the State Railroad Commission took under advisement the application.

Although several weeks will probably be required for a decision, the possibility exists that the commission may hand down an interim ruling in the next ten days.

The assistant city attorney, who fought against the requested increase in behalf of the city, ended his argument by pleading with the commission to make no such interim ruling. He urged that no decision be made until the commission's engineers have reported back on a survey of company operations they will make during the next three months.

In asking that the increase be granted, Max Thelen, company attorney, asserted that fares must be increased to an extent which will yield the company $680,000 annually in additional revenue.

That the city is now within $64,000,000 of its bonding limit was brought out by Holm as one reason why the city could not take over the private system.

Demand union service and the union label.

Union Label Exhibition

By MELVIN M. MELNICOE, Managing Director

Committees representing organized labor and the City of San Francisco met with Mayor Angelo J. Rossi at the Building Trades Temple to coordinate their activities at the Union Label Exhibition with the "Start to Shine for '39" and the city-wide housing program. The show will be held at the Civic Auditorium on May 12 to 15.

Conferring with the mayor were Supervisor Adolph E. Schmidt, head of the Mayor's "Start to Shine for '39" Committee; James Dalton, representing the Building Trades Council; special union label exhibition committees of the District Council of Carpenters, the District Council of Painters, and Melvin M. Melnicoe, managing director of the Union Label Exhibition.

Though the city and labor groups have cooperated informally from time to time on housing problems, this meeting signaled the opening of a concerted campaign that will start with the Union Label Show.

Result of the conference was a finished plan to educate the 300,000 visitors expected at the Union Show to the need for immediate construction of local low-cost housing projects and the beautification of the city for the Golden Gate Exposition visitors of 1939.

The plans call for a three-fold frontal attack on the problem. Building trades unions will feature promotional booths, donating additional space to the Federal Housing Administration's display; Exposition literature for daily distribution is now being prepared and the four-day entertainment program will emphasize the ease of obtaining federal funds.

In addition an educational campaign, aimed directly at union members, will be achieved by means of technicolor movies shown at over a hundred union meetings between now and the opening of the show on May 12.

A color-film expedition is working with "Miss '39" on Treasure Island filming the story of the construction of San Francisco's biggest union-made product. Showing of this film will start within the next few days.

Over 200,000 door tickets are being distributed to members through their unions. Tickets are also being distributed by over 1500 local merchants. The tickets and admission to the show are free.

"Union Label Week" Proclaimed

Designating the week of May 8 to 15 as "Union Label Week," Governor Frank F. Merriam has issued a proclamation to that effect, and a similar document will be issued by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi for the city. This is to give prominence to the Union Label Exhibition that is to be held in the Civic Auditorium during that period.

By request of the Board of Supervisors the Mayor also will appoint a citizens' committee to co-operate with sponsors of the show, which is expected to be the greatest of its kind ever held west of Chicago. It will run from May 12 to May 15 inclusive, with day and night entertainment programs.

Announcement of an entertainment program to include outstanding movie stars from Hollywood is expected next week.

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Mayor Meets With Committee to Boost Union Label Exhibition

Seated from right to left: R. T. Stephens, representing Fred S. Nobmann's Rehabilitation Committee; H. A. Laundrie, Director of Rehabilitation Committee; F. S. Nobmann, Chairman Stores Rehabilitation Committee; Dr. Adolph E. Schmidt, Chairman Citizens' City Beautification Committee; F. C. MacDonald, State Building Trades Council; Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor; Daniel Del Carlo, Chairman Building Trades Clean-Up Committee; R. L. Wilbur, Director Council of Painters' Union No. 8; Lloyd Markland, District Painters' Union No. 8; Reed J. Stoney, Upholsterers' Union; Melvin M. Melnicoe, Managing Director of Union Label Exhibition. Those standing are representatives of the various labor unions who will have representative booths in the Exhibition.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Proclamation

Inasmuch as union labor has among its chief purposes the general improvement of working conditions, involving wages and hours, also the entire elimination of sweat shops; and in addition to these and other worthwhile objectives, they have recommended the enactment and enforcement of the provisions included in the child labor laws, it is fitting that attention and consideration be given to the values which are derived from cooperative and affiliated labor organizations.

In view of these considerations, now therefore, I, Frank F. Merriam, Governor of California, do hereby proclaim the week beginning with the 9th day of May, 1938, as "Union Label Week" within the limits of this Commonwealth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 23rd day of April, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight.

(Signed) FRANK F. MERRIAM,
Governor of California.

Attest:
(Signed) FRANK C. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

By:
(Signed) CHAS. J. HAGERTY,
Deputy.

(Seal of the State of California)

"A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED"

The ghost walked at the Alcazar Theater Monday night! It will continue to walk nightly for three weeks in one of the most eerie and unusual plays ever presented to a San Francisco audience. The "ghost" is a character in "A Murder Has Been Arranged," a thrilling mystery play that is having its Coast premiere. The title of the play is a paraphrase of the old formal announcement of a betrothal, "a marriage has been arranged, etc." In the play it's a murder that has been arranged—and how!

Attention, Secretaries!

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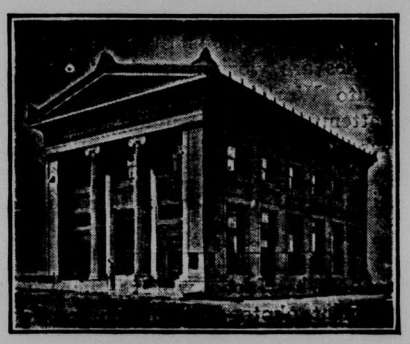

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Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1938

Birds of a Feather

The testimony of Thomas W. Lamont, partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., before the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington last Tuesday must have come as a surprise and a shock not only to the officials but to the country at large. That one of the leading financiers of the country should declare that "it never occurred to me to butt in" when he learned that one of his confidants and business associates was playing fast and loose with his clients' funds will not have the effect of strengthening the confidence of the public in the leading financial institutions of the country. This, at a time when confidence is the main thing lacking to business recovery, according to these "financiers" and their spokesmen themselves, is doubly deplorable.

Let the Associated Press tell the disgraceful story in a few words:

"Thomas W. Lamont, partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., told the Securities Commission today he felt no obligation to report Richard Whitney's misuse of customers' securities to the New York Stock Exchange or to public authorities.

"Lamont was a witness at the commission's examination of the failure of the New York brokerage house of Richard Whitney & Co.

"Testifying in a crowded hearing room, Lamont said: 'Here was a question of a man in whom we had utmost confidence. He had made a terrible mistake. His brother was going to help him.'

"Explaining he had 'moved as my heart dictated,' Lamont described his reactions after he had loaned $1,082,000 to his partner, George Whitney, brother of the bankrupt brokerage house head.

"'It never occurred to me that I should butt in and denounce Richard Whitney, nor that I should run to the stock exchange authorities when they have all the machinery in the world. I felt it should be taken care of in other ways and that it was not up to me.'

"'Did you feel you should have gone to the exchange or public authorities and tell them the facts?' asked Gerhard A. Gessel, commission attorney.

"'No,' replied Lamont."

Union Help for Jobless

In this critical period of "recession" trade unions are giving emergency help to thousands of unemployed workers.

Millions of dollars are being spent by unions to maintain their idle members, by payment of unemployment benefits.

Organized labor, as many times before, is writing a chapter that fits in with the fine story of human helpfulness that has threaded its way through all the vicissitudes of humanity.

Wage earners are taxing themselves by the million to support their needy brothers. Here is heroism—the milk of human kindness flowing in a great river of generosity.

Again America owes a debt to its labor movement—a debt about which it generally knows little, but which historians later will record with pride. The wage earner who does not belong to a union misses the opportunity to share in this epic story.

A School in Labor Relations

The National Mediation Board is running a splendid correspondence school on labor relations—but the course isn't being taken by all those who need it.

The Mediation Board is the chief agency for settling labor disputes and difficulties on railroads. It sends out to newspapers and news agencies which know enough to ask for them a regular account of its doings. The grist which came to the desk one morning, for example, tells of:

An election to determine the proper bargaining agency for electricians on two Western railroads;

Two similar elections on the Main Central, one for power house employees and railroad shop workers, one for maintenance of way men;

Two elections for yardmasters, one on the Chicago Great Western, and one on the New Orleans Public Belt road;

One election for the clerical force of the Detroit Terminal;

Two mediation agreements; one for train dispatchers and one on overtime pay for maintenance of way workers.

The biggest dispute listed in this group involved only 200 men; though every one of them was a possible start for a much more extensive clash. The Mediation Board was called to settle them, and it settled them. It or its predecessor board has been doing this so successfully that for nearly twelve years there hasn't been even a third rate strike on railroads.

The disputes have been settled because railway workers and railway managements accept collective bargaining as a matter of course.

Useful Magazine Discontinued

Due to requirements of the Social Security Board that drastic reduction in operating cost of all state agencies be placed in effect immediately, the magazine, "Employment News," official publication of the California State Department of Employment, has been discontinued.

The commission will continue to send its rules and regulations and other bulletins to all trade organizations, chambers of commerce, labor unions and public libraries, and also will furnish them to employers on request.

It is unfortunate that the commission should have felt compelled to take this action. The security legislation, intricate and complicated as it is, is new and as yet unfamiliar to the people and to its administrators. The magazine has been of great benefit to employees, employers and the general public, and its loss will be greatly felt.

During the last few weeks the trade unionists of the country are beginning to realize the hollowness of the C. I. O. claims that the great automobile factories are working under "agreements" with the Auto Workers' Union of the C. I. O. The mere attempt to collect union dues from the workers was sufficient to cause the shut-down of the plants. The companies announced that "men can work in our plants whether they belong to a union or not."

Add reasons why Japan will get licked: Sunday papers print photograph of Chinese doctors vaccinating Chinese recruits with anti-typhoid serum.

Bond-Owning Tax Dodgers Curbed

The action of the Senate in stripping future issues of United States bonds of their exemption from federal taxes by a provision of the five-billion dollar 1928 revenue bill is regarded as a step in the right direction by those who believe there should be no tax dodgers' haven sanctioned by the government itself. The bond-tax amendment, submitted by Senator Borah, was adopted by the close vote of 34 to 33. The proposal is also favored by President Roosevelt.

It is frequently charged that those who talk the loudest in proclaiming the desirability of amending our federal tax laws so as to levy more taxes on the lower income groups in order to make them "tax conscious" are the very people whose safe deposit boxes are loaded with bonds exempt from federal taxation.

Comment on World Events

Did you ever see a labor union map of the world?

There is one in a labor office in Washington; and it's a revelation. Countries where workers organize at their own pleasure are white on this map. Countries under dictators where unions are not tolerated are black. Countries where labor unions are not absolutely proscribed but are not free are different shades of gray. Communist countries—Mongolia and the Soviet Union, where unions are government-dominated—are red.

The biggest block of white on this world map is North America—Canada, the United States and Mexico. These are lands in which, so far as laws and legal rights are concerned, labor unions are free. But off to the southeast of the United States and east of Mexico the ocean is splotched with black—the infamous dictatorships in Haiti and Santa Domingo.

* * *

Central America is all black except the little strip of Costa Rica. The northern part of South America is solid black—Venezuela, Colombia, Equador, Peru, Bolivia. Uruguay is black; Argentina and Chile are gray—much too light a gray; though if the rotos of Chile ever learn to stand together they will make fine union material. Brazil has a question mark.

* * *

Europe is black, white and red. Russia, of course, is red. The Scandinavian countries, the British Islands, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and France—all are white. All the rest of Europe is a solid block of black, except for little Czechoslovakia, and the shadows of coming invasion are turning that to gray.

Africa is white in French Algeria and Tunisia, in British and Dutch South Africa; black in all the rest. Western Asia is black, Japan is black; India and China are dark blue gray. The Philippines, Australia and New Zealand are white; other Old World islands, when large enough to be colored at all, are black.

It isn't a cheering picture—but it's a mighty revealing one.

* * *

Perhaps a comparison or two will help the average reader make sense of the war news from China.

The province of Shantung, where the fighting is heaviest just now, is about the size of the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland taken together—and is in much the same latitude, too. On the map, it looks a good deal like an old-fashioned squat teapot, with the spout sticking up northeast into the ocean.

The five northeast provinces of China proper, which Japan would modestly accept as all she wants this year, are nearly twice as large as New England and the Middle Atlantic states north of the Potomac; and not so inferior in natural resources.

Japan doesn't want much, does she?

California's First Unemployment Compensation Checks Distributed

THE Governor of California presented the first unemployment compensation benefit check to be written by the State of California in Los Angeles on February 14.

With presentation of the check, Governor Merriam paved the way for issuance of thousands of benefit checks following that date.

The presentation also signalized the beginning of a new era in the social and economic life of the State of California. In twenty-two other states unemployment compensation checks are being written and by the first of 1939 every state in the Union, the District of Columbia and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii will be paying unemployment compensation benefits, thereby completing activities begun over two years ago when the Social Security Act was adopted by the Congress.

LOS ANGELES GETS CHECK NO. 1

Check No. 1 in California was issued to Mrs. Anna C. Dougherty, 6901 S. Menlo avenue, Los Angeles, while Albert Clement Kruse, 210 West Forty-third street, Los Angeles, was given Check No. 2.

Ceremonies were held in the governor's office in Los Angeles marking the momentous event. Present, aside from the governor, were James L. Matthews, chairman of the Unemployment Reserves Commission, who represents the public and its interests on the commission; Carleton B. Tibbetts, who represents large industry, and John S. Horn, representative of labor.

Similar ceremonies were held in other sections of the state at the same time. In Oakland John F. Chambers presented the first check to Katherine Schrammel, 1414 Sixty-second avenue. Chambers also represents labor on the commission.

COTTRELL GIVES CHECK

In San Jose Assemblyman C. C. Cottrell, one of the authors of the Unemployment Reserves Act, and Samuel Leask, Jr., representative of small employers on the Unemployment Reserves Commission, presented a check to Frank Silva.

Leask and Chambers met in San Francisco later in the morning, where they handed the first checks issued in that city to Esther Price, 2300 Webster street, and Alexander Meyers, 1008 Market street. The check presentation was the "go ahead" signal for mass production of unemployment benefit checks by the State Department of Employment.

At the present writing nearly 300,000 checks have been issued, representing a total of more than $3,000,000 which has gone into the hands of the eligible unemployed workers of California and from their hands back into the channels of business and industry.

PRODUCTION HEAVY

Check production normally functions on the basis of from ten to twenty thousand per day, and will so function until the great mass of applicants for compensation immediately after January 1 is paid off.

The department encountered many difficulties in paying checks. Literally thousands of claimants applied for benefits who had insufficient earnings or no earnings to warrant payment of benefits.

There were thousands more claimants who had two or more Social Security numbers. This fact delayed issuance of a check until both numbers were turned in, as the department's filing system is maintained by Social Security number.

There were thousands more applicants who claimed they had sufficient earnings to warrant payment of benefits, but whose earnings had not been turned in to the department by their former employers.

WORKERS LACKED NUMBERS

The greatest difficulty encountered, however, was the fact that many earnings reports for 1936 had been submitted to the department without Social Security numbers. Thus the department faced the additional task of checking up on people who had the same name.

The department, however, has met all of these problems and has conquered most of them. The claims filed from the present time until January 1, 1939, will in many instances be slowed down because of the 1936 earnings record, which must be checked to compute benefits.

Thousands of reports received without Social Security numbers are on alphabetical file within the department and a duplicate check must be made to insure that the claimant receives the full amount of benefits due. It was impossible to secure all Social Security numbers for 1936 because of the fact the federal government did not start issuing the same on a widespread basis until the latter part of that year.

MANY CLAIMS NOT PAYABLE

Approximately 34 per cent of all claims processed by the department showed no benefits payable because of insufficient or no earnings. This matter has been corrected and hereafter only claims where there is a reasonable basis for believing the claimant is entitled to benefits will be taken by the sixty-two offices of the Department of Employment throughout California.

Claimants numbering in the tens of thousands have written to the department requesting review of earnings to determine whether or not they are entitled to benefits. Less than 10 per cent of these requests are valid. The other 90 per cent actually are not entitled to benefits because they have insufficient or no earnings under terms of the Unemployment Reserves Act.

Work of the department will be greatly facilitated when claimants have a more complete understanding of the act's provisions. There are many claimants who still believe the program is one of relief instead of a program based on insurance principles.

However, the unemployment compensation program in California is well under way and before long business interests throughout the state will begin to feel the effect of the reserve they have built up through contributions to the Unemployment Trust Fund.

Pershing's Example

(From "Business Week")

Doubtless when a man is in a coma he makes no conscious resistance to death; but even then the spirit that has possessed him in his conscious moments is not altogether vanished. It affects him unconsciously. And if he has fought bravely for life all along, if his resolution has never flagged despite pain and weakness, then there is pretty good reason for believing that he is fighting on, even in his coma; he is fighting against death, he is fighting to live, he is fighting for more days and years in which to watch the world and see what it has to offer and in what ways he may still take an active part.

And thus General Pershing fought on, while the funeral train waited, and undertakers made ready, and radio voices rolled on in long narrations of the sick man's life, and newspaper obituaries and mournful editorials were set up in type. And suddenly there was Pershing, asking for a barber and eating lamb stew. There was Pershing, there was courage. Is there a lesson in that today for business men?

A GOOD TIME WAS HAD BY ALL!

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce dropped its role of perennial host Wednesday night to become the guest of San Francisco's National Guard forces at the State Armory, Fourteenth and Mission streets. In annual "Chamber of Commerce Night" ceremonies, the 250th Coast Artillery and Third Battalion, 159th Infantry, led by Colonel Richard E. Mittelstadt, entertained chamber officials at an Armory banquet, followed by public review and exhibitions.

CONGRESS SHOULD INVESTIGATE

Like most good things, says "Labor," the custom of egg rolling on the White House Lawn on Easter Monday has its "racket." Between certain hours on that occasion no adult may enter the grounds unless accompanied by a child. Unfortunately, many adults who enjoy the fun haven't children and are willing to pay a reasonable "honorarium" to youngsters who will sneak them in. This year one enterprising boy collected $3 in that way. His mother was horrified when he marched home with the coin, but the lad explained he was sure the policeman was "wise to the game," because he had winked at him every time he passed the gate.

Abolish One-Man Street Cars

(Minneapolis "Labor Review")

It is difficult to find any excuse for those outlandish contraptions known as one-man street cars.

Not even on the ground of a harsh and heartless economy is there any reason for them because they open the way to the obtaining of damages against the car company that is bound to wipe out even the doubtful economies claimed for them.

They are a continuous threat to the peace of mind of all employees of the street cars, and particularly those who have given the best years of their lives in serving the company faithfully.

They threaten the lives of passengers not only at rail crossings, but in the lack of protection against an unruly passenger or passengers. They impede traffic when the motorman must hold up auto traffic while he makes change.

Street car patrons pay for service of two-man cars and that is what they should have.

A. W. Hoch for Congress

(Los Angeles "Citizen")

Friends of A. W. Hoch, member of Machinists 311, former president of the State Federation of Labor, and now president of the Los Angeles Board of Public Works, including leaders in civic organizations, veteran groups and businessmen, are booming him as a possible candidate to succeed the late Congressman Colden of the seventeenth congressional district, whose death this week shocked local political circles. Although decrying the somewhat hasty efforts of acquaintances and close friends to place his name before the public so early after Congressman Colden's demise, the city official did not indicate in any way that an ultimate announcement along this line would be frowned upon.

Members and officials of organized labor are pleased to learn of this proposal to place Brother Hoch in the race. He is a member of Machinists' Lodge 311 and has been a member of the I. A. M. for many years.

TWO KANSAS CITY FIRMS SIGN

Recent signing of a contract by Retail Clerks' Union No. 1254 of Kansas City, Mo., with the Union Clothing Company, now 100 per cent organized, brought also a promise to stock up on merchandise bearing the union label. Retail Grocery Clerks' Local No. 1282, of the same city, has been making similar progress, recently getting a good agreement with the Royal Food Stores after several months of negotiation. The union contract provides for standard union wages and working conditions, including the forty-eight-hour work week, with time and a half for overtime.

Bloody Harlan County Will Occupy Limelight

On May 16, in the little town of London, Ky., twenty-four mine executives and twenty-three "law enforcement" officials of "Bloody Harlan" County will go on trial for criminal conspiracy. They will be tried in federal court under two federal laws—one, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and one, an old law of post-civil war days, which makes it a criminal offense to conspire to prevent any citizen from enjoying "any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States."

The trial is a direct result of the investigation made by the La Follette Civil Liberties committee, an investigation which showed up Harlan County, not as a democratic unit of a free country, but as a little fascist oligarchy—a government of the people by thugs for coal barons.

Even the briefest summary of the committee's discovery will help the reader to follow the story of the trial. The devilments worked in Harlan County may be classed in two groups, those to keep the miners from organizing, and those to exploit and graft on the unorganized workers.

Coal Operators Tried Many Tricks

In fighting the campaign to organize the miners, the coal barons and the Harlan County officials tried every trick from spying to murder. The miners were forbidden to hold meetings. The Black Bottom church in which one meeting was scheduled to be held was blown up by dynamite. The favorite trick was to send out bands of armed thugs to block the roads leading to any central place where meetings might be held.

"Thug" Johnson, long a deputy sheriff, told how he was called to come down to Sheriff Middleton's office. A whole bunch of gangsters was assembled, and Middleton told anyone to come to either town, and that "there was an open season on organizers."

They went in gangs, met the unarmed miners walking to the meetings, and drove them back, clubbing them with guns.

Dynamite Used Against Organizers

As more direct measures, they fired on the meetings, shot union organizers, and dynamited or shot up the places where those organizers were stopping. They dynamited the hotel where Lawrence Dwyer, a union organizer, was staying. The explosion tore the whole front out of the building and broke every window for rods, but Dwyer escaped unhurt. They damaged him a little with a second explosion. Another organizer, Clontz, found three sticks of dynamite under his house floor. The fuse had gone out about ten feet from the sticks.

Clontz's house was shot up while he was away, and bullets went through the beds in which his wife and his son were sleeping. They shot up the house of another organizer, Marshall Musick, with more results. Musick was away, but his son, Bennett, was killed.

Terror Closed Witnesses' Mouths

"Bennett just rose out of the chair, an' fell into the bedroom," his mother told the committee. "He crawled some, and his feet were past the door."

Clubbings were almost too numerous to talk about. The reign of terror was so severe that when the Clouse boys saw deputies firing at automobiles of organizers, their parents told them not to mention the names of the deputies they recognized. Organizer after organizer was clubbed or shot at; and one man testified that he got $25 for manhandling an "agitator."

Miners Victims of Company Graft

It is with such things as these that the trial will be chiefly concerned. But the graft which was worked on the miners was almost as hard to bear as the brutality. Company stores and company houses were as thick in Harlan County as formerly in the Rockefeller coal regions of southern Colorado.

But the prize graft was Pearl Bassham's scheme for raffling off the used cars of the Harlan-Wallins mine. The miners on that property had to buy "chances" at a dollar a chance. They did not buy a chance on a known car, but a chance on a car, they knew not which.

The financial minded Mr. Bassham thus unloaded seven or eight used cars every year at from $750 to $800 apiece.

The union label is the best "organizer" of labor unions.

Report by Reardon on State Labor Conditions

From the April report made by Director T. A. Reardon of the State Department of Industrial Relations to the Governor's Council, the following items are taken:

Since the inspection of row boats, sail boats and other small boats, not motor boats, was started, it has been found necessary to condemn many that previously had been used for renting and to restrict the number of passengers to be carried. It is conservatively estimated that there are more than 15,000 boats subject to provisions of the law.

Labor Law Violations

Complaints of violations of labor laws totaled 2189 in March, 1938, as compared with 2117 in March, 1937. Of the complaints received 90 per cent were complaints of violations of wage laws and 10 per cent were of violations of other labor laws.

Wage claims settled in March totaled 1034. The amount of unpaid wages collected per wage claim settled was $35.94. The number of criminal prosecutions started was 83. Twenty-nine civil suits were started to collect $10,549.34 for 142 wage claimants.

Employment and Payrolls

The April issue of the "California Labor Market Bulletin" shows decreases in employment and payrolls in March, 1938, as compared with March, 1937. Average weekly earnings also decreased from $28.93 in March, 1937, to $28.51 in March, 1938. The total number of wage earners employed in manufacturing establishments covered by reports filed for the week ending nearest the 15th of March was 168,726, a decrease of 14.6 per cent when compared with the number employed in the same establishments during the corresponding week of March, 1937. These figures are for 1921 representative manufacturing establishments employing more than 65 per cent of all the wage earners in California manufacturing plants.

Downward Trend in Jobs

The average wage earner in California industries worked 36.2 hours per week in March, 1938, as compared with 40.4 hours per week in March, 1937. Hourly earnings increased from 70.9 cents in 1937 to 78 cents in 1938.

In comparing March, 1938, with February, 1938, employment in manufacturing establishments showed a drop of –1.5 per cent. March is the seventh consecutive month to show a decrease in employment. Payrolls also showed a decrease from February (–1.9 per cent).

Licensing and Inspection

Licenses for beginners to work at rates below the rates set for experienced workers were issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission to 156 women and minors during the month of March, as compared with 123 issued in February.

During the month of March sixty labor camps were inspected by the Division of Immigration and Housing, of which thirty were listed as good, twenty fair, nine bad and one closed. In the camps inspected it was found that 2675 occupants were American-born, while 1156 were foreign-born, making a total of 3831, of which 2019 were men, 734 women and 1078 children.

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Culinary Unions Ask Poll of Olympic Club Members on Strike Issues

The Local Joint Board of Culinary Unions this week challenged the board of directors of the Olympic Club to poll the membership of that old and world famous organization in order to ascertain the actual sentiment regarding the existing strike against both the Club itself and its Lakeside golf links.

The communication to the club's members declares that its board of directors has misrepresented the situation. It states that the strike was not called hastily but that such action was taken after six months' deliberation and because of unsatisfactory working conditions; that over this period of time every communication to the directors was ignored and registered letters were unanswered; that only when strike action was granted by the San Francisco Labor Council was attention given to the union's grievances, such deferred attention now proving evasive and "stalling."

Low Wages Caused Strike

Waiters in the Club are declared to have received as low as $90 monthly for a nine-hour, six-day week (split into three periods) and service employees $65 monthly for equal hours. With regard to the so-called Christmas Fund distributed by the Club in lieu of the customary "tips" in hotels, the unions declare that returns from such a fund are often as small as $2.50 and in most cases do not exceed $10 or $20. The scale submitted by the union was based on that prevailing in similar clubs in the city and also on that paid in hotels, with which latter the Club is in some measure competitive.

While the demands of the culinary unions were acceded to by the Club, these unions declare such action imposed conditions impossible of acceptance since it did not grant collective bargaining rights to Local No. 283, which comprises the service employees. The culinary workers decline to desert these latter affiliates of the Joint Board, believing that such action would only lead to returning to work in a place which would be half union and half non-union. This would lead to bad feeling and impairment of service, particularly because the Club directors wish to give preference to employees who did not have courage to join in the struggle to better working conditions of all workers in its employ.

Unions Make Concessions

The union offered to exempt employees whose work could be considered confidential; that veteran club employees, slowed down through age be compensated according to their present ability, and that when the unions could not provide satisfactory help the Club would be free to hire non-union workers if the latter would join the union within a reasonable period and assume their place in helping maintain standard working conditions along with their predecessors in organized labor.

The question is directly put: "Why does the board of directors refuse to negotiate for members of No. 283 when it has no objection to bargaining collectively with other unions involved in the strike?" The Joint Board communication to the Olympic Club membership declares that if the Club board of directors will be reasonable on this latter issue, "the strike need not last another hour." It closes with an expression of thanks to many friends in the Olympic Club for support in the present controversy, and the confident belief that a membership poll will be in keeping with the high standards and traditions of the Club.

Nurses' Union No. 19923

C. TRIPP R. N.

While the average union member has one boss or supervisor over him in his work, the nurse has three—the hospital, the doctor, and the patient.

The various attitudes of hospital management and chief nurses toward the union nurse is astounding. A recent drama was enacted in that one unorganized hospital—Stanford. A member of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific was injured on the waterfront the other day and in the emergency that arose he was placed in the Stanford Hospital. It was only through insisting and demanding a union nurse to care for this seaman by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific that a union nurse was employed.

The attitude of the head nurse was that the Nurses' Union did not exist, and if it did the members of said union were disgruntled, inefficient girls from inferior schools of nursing, and only the "company union" — the association — could hire nurses.

The old trick of employers to ignore unions and pretend that they don't exist certainly does not fool the labor-minded public, and you know that only the best and most efficient graduate registered nurses are available at the Nurses' Union, Grant Building, 1095 Market Street, Room 414, Underhill 1643.

Secretary Perkins Says Factory Payrolls Gain

Factory employment payrolls increased in February for the first time in four months, Secretary of Labor Perkins reports.

The secretary estimated, however, that generally there had been a decline of employment of approximately 100,000 workers in non-agricultural jobs between January and February.

She added that this was the smallest decline in three months, however, being sharply lower than an increase of 1,400,000 in unemployment between December and January.

Weekly payrolls of factory employees increased 2.7 per cent, or about $3,800,000, the secretary said. This gain is about half the normal seasonal increase.

The secretary said that only 90 out of 22,000 reporting firms had made wage reductions.

"This Can Happen" in Long Beach, California

A strike of the Retail Clerks has been in progress against the Leeds & Burt shoe stores in Long Beach, which are said to be units in a chain owned by Edison Bros. Last week the company applied to the police department for the arrest of pickets stationed in front of the stores. Arrests were made, apparently with utter disregard to the universal opinions of courts that peaceful picketing is legal.

Among those arrested were George C. Bentson, secretary of the Long Beach Labor Council, and Jack Arnold, its vice-president, both of whom happened to be on the same side of the street with the pickets. It is stated that these two well-known labor officials were "mugged" and fingerprinted like common felons, after which they were told their records were to be forwarded to all parts of the country.

A temporary restraining order against picketing was issued by Superior Judge Emmett Wilson, and attorneys for the struck stores even attempted to enjoin the publication of a special edition of the "Labor News," official weekly publication of the Long Beach Central Labor Council, setting forth the story of the unfair attitude of the shoe firms.

BUTCHERS AND PICKET LINES

All unions affiliated with the Western Federation of Butchers in California will hereafter respect only picket lines sanctioned by central labor councils. This announcement was made this week as the decision of the Federation executive board by M. S. Maxwell, president.

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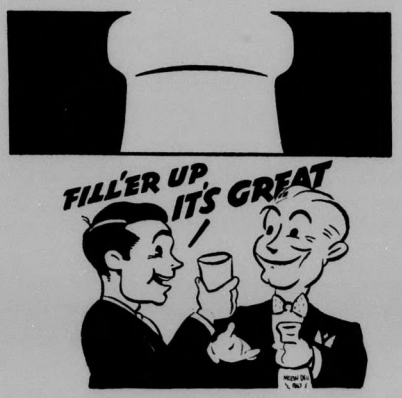

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Run o' the Hook

By GEO. S. HOLLIS
President Typographical Union No. 21

John Clarence Collins, veteran and venerable member of San Francisco Typographical Union, succumbed to an attack of bronchial pneumonia at Merritt Hospital, Oakland, last Monday. Mr. Collins, who was of Canadian birth, had attained the unusual age of slightly more than 90 years, fifty-six of which he was employed in the composing room of the San Francisco "Chronicle," where he was engaged as a linotype operator when he retired in 1934. He came to California shortly after the close of the Civil War and had been a resident of Alameda County since 1888, commuting to and from his work since the latter date. Surviving Mr. Collins are his widow, Cornelia Collins; two daughters, Mrs. Mabel McDaniel, Glendale, and Mrs. Maude Webster, Portland; a son, Walter Collins, of Inglewood; two grandchildren, Henry Mauler and Mrs. Alice Strellman, and seven great-grandchildren. His funeral services were held last Wednesday at an Oakland mortuary. Cremation of his remains was at Oakland Crematory.

It is a pleasure to report that W. C. Ensworth, "Daily News" chapel, is well on the road to recovery after a serious case of pneumonia. Although he is now able to get about, it will be several weeks before he will be sufficiently strong to return to work.—Los Angeles "Citizen." (Mr. Ensworth formerly was a member of Typographical Union No. 21 of San Francisco. At one time he was employed as a makeup on the old "Morning Call." His friends in this community will be pleased to learn he is regaining his health.)

A considerable number of tickets of admission to the Union Label Exhibition to be given in Civic Auditorium May 12, 13, 14 and 15 purchased by the union are available for distribution among the membership. Members of the union may obtain their quota by applying for same at the secretary's office. From all reports, this exhibition will be the greatest of its character ever promoted by the Union Label Section of San Francisco. Our advice is that you put in a requisition for your quota before the supply is exhausted.

According to a local financial newspaper, Walter D. Fuller, president of Curtis Publishing Company, told stockholders at the annual meeting that "it is very clear we will have less business printed in our magazine this spring than in the spring of 1937." He said the company had hoped last December for an increase in spring business, but that by January it had been clear to them that their hopes would not be fulfilled. He offered the opinion that the bottom of the recession had not yet been reached. "We are in the midst of a very deep recession; far deeper than most people realize," he said.

Since the publication of the foregoing, union printers are wondering if the loss of business suffered by the Curtis Company is entirely attributable to the "recession." The printing department of the Curtis Company, which publishes "The Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Country Gentleman," is operated on a strictly non-union basis. The organized printing trades all over the country are publicizing this fact, which may have something to do with the recession so far as it affects Curtis Company. With this condition, it would seem it is high time for the stockholders in the Curtis Company to come forward and demand that the executive officers and directors of its business management at least negotiate with the printing trades unions with a view to establishing a contractual relationship, which, if accomplished, would no doubt result in the distribution of larger and more frequent dividends. In the meantime, keep in mind the attitude of the Curtis Publishing Company toward the printing trades unions when you are approached to purchase or subscribe for "The Saturday Evening Post," "The Ladies' Home Journal" and "The Country Gentleman."

Softball enthusiasts are urged to report at James Rolph, Jr., playground at 10 o'clock next Sunday morning to help uphold the Typos' end in a scrub game. The ball diamond is in Potrero avenue at Army street, at the terminal of the "H" car line. Competition is keen for several positions. Any union printer who can play is requested to report for the team, and those who are desirous of adding their voice to the rooting section will find a warm welcome on the sidelines.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. F. C.

The ranks of the old-timers suffered again when death claimed John C. Collins. Elsewhere in this column will be found a short sketch of his life. The writer's expression will be that of regret at his passing. To have been acquainted and to have worked with him was to have known a truly fine gentleman, a man who reflected honor on his profession. Lavish in his encouragement and help to the young men breaking in, never stinting in helpful advice and a cheery manner that never failed to dissipate many perplexing situations, thus, to have known him was, indeed, to have known a person who makes life and its complexities seem brighter.

Wedding bells. Claude Lillian, apprentice boy, embarks on a career of married bliss Saturday. Congratulations.

The scale meetings are now a thing of the past. Many were the caustic and heated remarks made during some of the debates. A natural reaction. Let every member now bend his energy in a united front, and in supporting those who are charged to act for us in the negotiations to follow we are bound to accomplish that which our union promotes—the welfare of all.

Our sick list, we are pleased to report, is a little better. Mickey Donelin is much improved, he being at home now and rapidly recovering. Dan Shannon is still at St. Joseph's Hospital, and will undergo another operation shortly. Bob Fleming is still a patient at the San Francisco Hospital with his shoulder in a cast. J. C. Savage has left for the Union Printers' Home.

Guy Swan and family motored southward and eastward; a postcard records his arrival at El Paso, Texas.

Operator Sub Dickerson avers that all the loose rocks in this city and county are in his back yard, for be it known that Dickerson is doing some gardening. Enough said.

Lyle Slocum remained at his peninsula home with an infected foot this week.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

For the benefit of candidates who wish to pass their cards to members of this chapel, the following information will prove both helpful and time-saving to all concerned:

The best time to contact the day shift is between 3 p. m. and 4 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays or Thursdays.

The best time to contact the night shift is between 7 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. any evening excepting Saturdays and Sundays.

Mondays, one day man and one night man are off; Tuesdays, three night men are off; Wednesdays, one day man and one night man are off; Thursdays, one night man is off; Fridays, two night men are off; Saturdays, four day men and one night man are off. The office is always closed Sundays.

Tuesdays and Fridays are press days, and, because of the volume of work to be handled within a given time it is inadvisable for any candidate to attempt to contact any chapel member before 7 p. m. on those days.

Following the custom in previous campaigns candidates' cards will be placed on the board in the order they are received. No special favors for any candidate or party—first come, first posted. Get the foreman's permission to pass your card.

The Independent Indoor Baseball League is now playing scheduled games at Margaret Hayward Playground, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street. The teams, composed of employees from various departments of their respective business houses, put up rattling good games. "Shopping News" is represented in the league by a strong team composed of printers, office workers, inspectors and route managers, as well as some carrier boys. May 2 "Shopping News" will play the Federal Reserve team, and May 9 Spiro's will face the "Shopping News" outfit. Games start at 7:15. Claude Stuck, a chapel member, manages "Shopping News" team.

Two chapel members, L. E. Anderson and Ted Lynn, were all set to enter the commercial printing field by leasing the office and plant of G. K. Fish of 242 California street. Anderson and Lynn were scheduled to start operations last Monday, and had made tentative plans to relinquish their priority in this chapel. Late last Saturday information was received that Mr. Fish had suffered a heart seizure and had passed away at his desk, just after finishing the day's work. Messrs. Anderson and Lynn will retain their standing in the chapel until they clarify their position in the proposed lease.

Vacations start next week and run until October. Mack Ward starts off with a three weeks' stretch. Chapel members with children of school age have first call on the school vacation period.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Unofficial returns from the I. T. U. referendum held on April 6 give the following from all Mailer Unions: Proposition No. 5—Yes, 1568; no, 1846; majority, No, 278. I. T. U. referendum held on January 12 (same unions)—Yes, 1995; no, 1762; majority, Yes, 233. In April 6 referendum 343 less members voted than in January 12 referendum. Unofficially reported, Proposition No. 5 lost by 4082 majority. A comparison of mailer votes of both referendums should prove interesting. No less interesting, perhaps, will be analysis of those mailer votes by those who conceived the idea of withdrawing mailers from the I. T. U. with the object of creating an international mailers' union. However, the figures speak for themselves.

James R. Martin has returned to his home in Dorchester, Mass., from hospital at Chelsea. His condition is reported as unchanged.

Through the efforts of Representative Otto G. Lepp the mailers of Sioux City, Iowa, have organized a union under charter from the I. T. U. Negotiations for a new wage agreement with the publishers are now under way. Representative Lepp is now engaged in seeking to organize the mailers of Wichita, Kan.

New Social Security Report Form Facilitates Wage Account Keeping

A new method of reporting wages, which are to be credited to the worker's Social Security account, is announced by the Social Security Board. The change is important both to workers and employers, the board points out, and unions that are subject to taxes as employers have a double interest.

The new method is to require employers to report wages and Social Security taxes quarterly on the same sheet, thus providing an immediate check on the amount of tax paid by the employer for himself and for his employees. A new report form is provided which will simplify the work of the employer in making his reports, and speed up the posting of the workers' wage credits to their Social Security accounts.

Under the federal old-age insurance system employers are required to report each employee's name, account number and wages, as well as the amount of Social Security taxes paid. This information, with the tax money, goes first to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, where it is audited.

Then the wage records go to the Social Security Board, where each worker's wages are credited to his particular Social Security account, for use in figuring the amount of his old-age insurance benefits when they come due.

The first return on the new form will cover the months of January, February and March of this year.

The new quarterly forms, known as Form SS-1a, were mailed to employers some weeks ago. They take the place of the monthly tax return and the six months' information return, or wage-record report, which were required of employers for 1937 on Forms SS-2 and SS-2a. Payment of taxes by employers will be made quarterly when the new form (SS-1a) is filed.

The Social Security Board says that the new method of reporting is especially important for operators of small business establishments, who usually do their own bookkeeping. Returns for 1937 from over 1,700,000 employers show that about 95 per cent had twenty or less employees. Many had only one or two employees. Using the new form, tax returns and wage reports will be made at the same time. Employers will list each employee's wages for the quarter. The total of wages paid to all employees can be quickly determined and the amount of taxes can be quickly computed from this total.

Car Owners Protected

Circumstances under which an automobile owner can be held liable for damages sustained by "guests," or non-paying passengers, are definitely limited by laws adopted in California and a number of other states, according to the law department of the California State Automobile Association.

The guest suit law in California, it was pointed out, has been changed from time to time, progressively giving more protection to the car owner.

Ordinary negligence on the part of the owner as grounds for recovery of damages by a guest was first eliminated, and then even gross negligence was stricken out.

Only willful misconduct or driving while intoxicated remain as the grounds on which a person who has accepted a free ride can bring a damage suit in this state.

Prior to the enactment of guest suit laws by the various states damage judgments were often obtained in cases where ordinary negligence was the most that could be charged to the driver, and numerous injustices occurred. It was to correct this situation that guest suit laws were evolved in California and the other states which have adopted similar legislation.

In general, these laws provide that persons riding as guests can not recover damages for injury in accidents unless they are able to prove gross negligence. In California, as stated, intoxication or a willfully and deliberately dangerous act resulting in the accident must be proved.

In the absence of this kind of legislation in a number of states, motorists on long tours are cautioned by the Automobile Association to be careful with regard to transporting guests because of the possibility of incurring a damage suit. The practice of giving rides to hitch-hikers was cited as an example of this risk.

'City Beautiful' Campaign

The United States War Department has joined San Francisco's "shine for '39" drive. The Presidio Reservation is to be made to present "a neat, attractive appearance during the Exposition."

That was the message from Major General Albert J. Bowley, commander of Ninth Corps Area, U. S. A., which Supervisor Adolph E. Schmidt, chairman of the Citizens' City Beautiful Committee, reported at the bi-monthly meeting of sub-committee chairmen at the City Hall.

In his report on progress of the campaign Dr. Schmidt told his aides that "scores of new projects are under way totaling more than a million dollars." For their "fine help" he thanked "the public press, civic associations and groups and the hundreds of patriotic citizens who have contributed to the success, to date, of the campaign."

Edward F. Braunschweiger, committee member, promised that his civic organization in the Richmond district would "continue the Presidio beautification across the district to Golden Gate Park."

TEAMSTERS SIGN TRUCE

A ten-day strike of 900 truck drivers ended at Syracuse, N. Y., when warehousemen and union agreed to a thirty-day truce. The walkout has kept heavy hauling and delivery throughout the city virtually at a standstill since April 15.

House Labor Committee Minority Scores Latest Wage-Hour Bill

Congressman Robert Ramspeck of Georgia, ranking member on the House Labor Committee, has filed a minority report against the wage-hour bill recommended by the majority.

"The bill reported by the majority provides for no fact-finding procedure, and totally ignores the fact that in a country as large as the United States there are thousands of varying conditions to which this inflexible proposal must be applied," the report said.

He declared his belief that the Supreme Court would hold unconstitutional the "escalator clause" for raising wages to 40 cents an hour, basing this judgment on previous decisions outlawing statutes of Arizona and Arkansas.

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COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
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17TH and MISSION STREETS

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100 PER CENT UNION

THE ORIGINAL UNION SHOP
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New Spring Woolens
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Bright Daylight Shop!
"Wonderful Special Values At Our New Location!"
AL BOSS YOUR TAILOR Now at 650 Mkt.

YOU CAN HELP
Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!
CANT BUST'EM
BOSS OF THE ROAD
SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, April 22, 1938

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—American Federation of Actors, Charles Renard; Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24, J. H. De La Rosa, Marie Healy, Stephen P. Kane, Joseph F. Grimm, John Charters, Herbert J. De La Rosa, Jr., George J. Spooner; Professional Embalmers No. 9049, Joseph Collins vice George A. Monahan; Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 192, O. A. Rowan, J. B. Rutland; Stove Mounters No. 65, Virgil Leonard, additional; Warehousemen No. 860, T. E. Olson, W. J. McKeon, K. M. Griffin, Edward Dubos, addition through affiliation with them of Retail Clerks No. 1026, Auto Parts and Accessory Clerks. Delegates seated.

Application for affiliation of Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960 with Brotherhood of Teamsters was reported, and their delegates, G. A. Rhodes and Carl Fry, were seated.

Application for affiliation with the Labor Council of Music Operators' Union No. 21522, with O. B. Hagedorn as delegate, referred to the Organizing Committee.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building Trades and Construction Trades Council. Governor Frank F. Merriam, acknowledging receipt of resolution pertaining to recent ruling of State Board of Social Welfare, and stating same has been referred to Director Florence Turner of said board. Danbury Central Union of Danbury, Conn., relative to non-union hats of F. H. Lee Hat Company; copy ordered to be transmitted to Postal Clerks' Union. Blindcraft organization, thanking Council for resolution regarding blind people's pensions. Letter from Presiding Judge of Superior Court Louis H. Ward, acknowledging receipt of report of Law and Legislative Committee, and stating same will be referred to next regular meeting of the judges, to consider rules, regulations and assignments in a fair, just and reasonable manner, dealing with labor cases. Letter Carriers' Association No. 214, thanking Council for support of the post office appropriation bill, H. R. 8947.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: Letter from California State Automobile Association, 150 Van Ness avenue, relative to proposed initiative measure to consolidate highway administration in one group to be known as State Highway and Traffic Safety Commission; the measure was explained in part by Mr. Lampton, who was given the floor for that purpose and whose remarks were well received.

Referred to the Union Label Section: Hardware and Metal Warehouse Union No. 857 of Los Angeles, announcing that products of Pryne & Co. are 100 per cent union made. Letter from Allied Printing Trades Unions of Cincinnati, asking that labor organizations write to the Multicolortype Company of that city protesting against their methods of intimidation and coercion of employees, preventing their organization, and urging all unions to demand the union label on their printing.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers, resolution against the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company, and request concurrence. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, requesting placing the Florsheim Shoe Company on the "We Don't Patronize List." Warehousemen No. 860, complaint against Eloesser-Heyneman Co. Window Cleaners' Union, complaint against Shumate drug stores.

Executive Committee—Report of April 11, 1938: Apartment House Janitors' agreement was laid over for lack of representatives to explain the same. Recommended, after lengthy hearing of representatives of Gardeners and Nursery Workers and Navlet Seed Company, that the Council declare its intention to place the company on the "We Don't Patronize List." Heard representatives of Photographers and the employers and agreed with them to hold a definite hearing of all parties during the coming week. Controversy of Garage Employees with the Bernal Garage, referred to officers for adjustment (this matter has been adjusted). Hearing given both sides in controversy between Retail Shoe Clerks and the Florsheim Shoe Company, and matter laid over for another conference. Controversy of Machine Production Operators and Sheet Metal Workers was heard, and on account of same developing into a jurisdictional question, the matter will be referred to the International Union presidents. Representatives of Ice Wagon Drivers explained their difficulty during boycott proceedings to retain their customers using ice, and desire the co-operation of unions doing the boycotting so that ice drivers will not permanently lose their trade by reason of installation of electrical machines doing away with the use of ice furnished by the ice companies.

Minutes of Meeting held April 18, 1938: Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Cigar and Liquor Clerks, subject to the indorsement of the International Union. Recommended that the Council declare its intention to place the Photo-Chrome Company of Emeryville on the "We Don't Patronize List." Referred to the officers, complaint of American Federation of Actors against the Tivoli Club, 60 Eddy street. Indorsed the scale and agreement of Apartment House Janitors No. 14, subject to indorsement of the International Union. Appointed a committee of three of its members to investigate the offer of the Label Section to take one or more booths at the Union Label Exhibition in the Civic Auditorium next month. Recommended that the name of Kroehler Manufacturing Company remain on the "We Don't Patronize List." Accepted report that the controversy of the Bernal Garage with the Garage Employees has been settled. President Shelley reported that the executive committee remains unable to accept the suggestion of the "Committee of Forty-three" to enter into formal relations with that organization, and desires more information before undertaking to advise the Council on that matter. Reports of Executive Committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers are making progress organizing; are still on strike at Olympic Club and are trying to bring about an adjustment. Operating Engineers No. 64 are cooperating with unions on strike against Olympic Club. Candy Makers are negotiating with employers on a new agreement, and are ready to arbitrate differences; are in difficulty with McFarlane Candy Company. Machinists have renewed agreement with up-town shops; are having trouble with Alaska Packers. Retail Shoe Clerks ask assistance in unionizing the Florsheim Shoe Stores. Waitresses No. 48 have difficulty with Knives and Forks Club; also complain that Mission merchants when giving affairs ignore their union. Nurses ask that a demand be made for union nurses. Millinery Workers ask that a demand be made for their union label; are grateful for assistance of Chicago Teamsters. Federation of Actors has signed up the Tivoli Club. Hospital and Institutional Workers ask a demand for their working button; having difficulty with Stanford Hospital. Sailors thank the Teamsters for support locally and nationally and condemn the Longshoremen for countering their activities on the waterfront. Shepard Steamship Company violated an agreement they have signed with them and are employing men of a dual union of seamen; thank the Longshoremen and Teamsters who render them support. Teamsters find business very slack, and are observing the picket lines of the seamen. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 have been offered preferential hiring by the Olympic Club. Molders have signed a 100 per cent union agreement with the Dixie Stove Company and have signed agreements with concerns in northern California. Masters, Mates and Pilots are negotiating with the Alaska Packers and are supporting the Sailors in the present troubles; thank the Teamsters for cooperation and support. Waiters are supporting the Local Joint Board in its fight against the Olympic Club. Garage Employees thank all who assisted in settling controversy with the Bernal Garage. United Garment Workers find business extremely slack; all members working only part time, and many without any work, and ask for increasing demands for union-made working clothes. United Garment Cutters ask also for support and demand for the union label.

New Business—Moved that the Council go on record supporting the position of the Seamen and the Masters, Mates and Pilots in the present controversies on the waterfront. Motion carried.

Receipts, $740; expenditures, $442.79.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.
Blue Danube Restaurant, 24 Ellis.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Haas Bros. Candy Stores.
Howard Automobile Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Standard Oil Company.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME — MISSION at 16TH
One of America's Largest Homefurnishers
Homefurnishing Events
And EXTRA SAVINGS if you turn in your old furnishings—or any part of them.
Just as when you turn in your old car, so do you make a saving on the purchase of new homefurnishings by letting any or all of your old apply as part payment. Lachman Bros. allowances are VERY LIBERAL.
JUST PHONE HEmlock 3300 and one of our appraisers will call at your home at any time convenient for you.

UNION TEACHES RESTRAINT

"Now, then, what should a polite little boy say to a lady who has given him a nickel for carrying her grip?" "I'm too polite to say it, madam."

U. S. Labor Will Defend Democratic Principles

Speaking over the short wave radio under the auspices of the British Broadcasting System, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, gave British labor his understanding of the present labor situation in America.

"In the name of the American Federation of Labor," he said, "with the united voice of its four million devoted members, I transmit to you the positive assurance that no matter what has happened in dictator-controlled countries, this great army of working men and women will never abandon their purpose to establish and maintain industrial and political democracy in the United States. We stand with the working people of the British Empire in a common cause for world decency and in defense of economic, racial, religious and political freedom."

Green laid to the C. I. O. and to John L. Lewis by name the blame for the divided councils of American labor at this time. He said that the National Labor Relations Act was "being badly administered," but yet had "given labor a new birth of freedom." He declared that the recovery efforts of the national government were constructive; and pointed out that this country had spent the equivalent of four billion British pounds on relief.

Flint Automobile Plants Closed By Collection of Union Dues

Militant tactics by the United Automobile Workers of America to force workers to pay union dues resulted in the temporary closing of Fisher Body Plant No. 1 and the final assembly line of the Buick Motor Company, subsidiaries of General Motors Corporation at Flint, Mich. Union pickets turned away all workers who tried to enter the plants unless they could show a paid-up union receipt.

Company officials, claiming the agreement with the union had been observed, said the picketing tactics to enforce dues payment was deliberately planned "to obtain a closed shop by coercive methods," and added that "men can work in our plants whether they belong to a union or not." Union officials countered with the charge that the auto plants were closed "in an attempt to club down the union."

Congressman Asks Six-Hour Day As Only Unemployment Remedy

Representative John Luecke, paper mill worker of Michigan, who was elected by labor support, called upon industry in a radio speech to establish the six-hour day for all workers. He argued that shorter working periods represent the only solution for unemployment.

Luecke said that universal application of a six-hour day would mean creation of 8,000,000 jobs and solve the pressing problems of unemployment.

He said the shorter work-day directly would provide 2,000,000 men with work. But, he said, to keep one man employed in industry requires indirect services of three other workers—thus creating 6,000,000 indirect jobs to bring total employment resulting from the plan to 8,000,000.

Death of Mayor Dore

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor issued the following statement on the death of Mayor John F. Dore of Seattle:

"In the death of Mayor Dore American labor loses a good friend. The members of the American Federation of Labor who have observed his fair and sympathetic treatment of labor as mayor of Seattle will mourn his passing."

Green designated John P. Frey to attend the funeral of Mayor Dore as his personal representative.

Mayor Dore died on April 18, following an illness of some months.

Hotel Ordered to Obey Labor Board Decision

The Willard Hotel, one of Washington's oldest and most famous hostelries, must obey a recent order of the National Labor Relations Board directing it to cease interfering with the right of its employees to organize and bargain collectively, and to reinstate with back pay two discharged employees, the United States Court of Appeals has ruled.

The court held that the board's order was supported by ample evidence and should be enforced.

The case grew out of attempts in 1936 and 1937 to organize the hotel's waiters and waitresses. Two workers were discharged because of union activity, the N. L. R. B. found.

The board charged the hotel had failed to obey its order and appealed to the court to enforce it.

Since the controversy began the Willard's employees have been organized in the Hotei and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and the hotel has signed a union contract. The hotel, however, has refused to reinstate the two discharged workers, who have been employed in organizing capacities by the union.

A. F. of L. Union Pickets New York Giants' Game

The first baseball game of the season between the New York Giants and the Boston Bees, at the Polo Grounds in the metropolis, struck a snag in the form of a profound labor trouble involving the notorious Burns Detective Agency. Hours before the game opened the special officers who have policed the grounds for years surrounded the park with a picket line that would evidently have paraded all day had it not been for the arrival of Mayor LaGuardia, whose function it was to throw the first ball. Aware of the mayor's disinclination to break through the picket lines, the guards withdrew for twenty minutes to permit him to enter the stadium. After he entered the picketing was resumed.

According to both William Haggerty, business agent of the Ball Parks, Stadiums and Sporting Center Employees' Union, Local 90 of the A. F. of L. Building Service Employees' Union, and Leo J. Bondy, vice-president of the National Exhibition Company, owners of the Giants, the trouble arose from the fact that the company recently contracted with the William J. Burns Detective Agency to supply the special police for the stadium, and that the erstwhile guards, being union members, refused to join the Burns agency because of its strike-breaking activities.

In explaining the company's position Bondy said the Burns outfit supplies the uniforms for the guards and takes care of Social Security accounts. He stated that last year the company had to "collect this tax daily from the guards and employ a staff of bookkeepers to keep the records straight."

For the union, Haggerty pointed out that the guards were not seeking any change in wages, hours or work conditions. "All we want is to be organized," he said. He stated that the case had been referred to the State Labor Relations Board.

EVEN JUNK GOES UNION

Before doing business about rags, sacks and bottles, Cleveland's C. I. O. households now ask for the union card. Reason: the Junk Peddlers' Industrial Union.

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Steel Files
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In Recognized Clothes
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
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HERMAN'S HATS
UNION MADE
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We Don't Patronize
SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN
These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL OF SAN FRANCISCO

THRIFT SERVICE
FOR YOUR EVERYDAY CLOTHES
Cash and Carry 59c
GENTS' SUITS HATS, OVERCOATS
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Sugar Plant Resumes

More than fifteen hundred employees of the California-Hawaiian Sugar Company returned to their jobs at the Crockett plant on Sunday last, following the strike which tied up the works for weeks.

The impending arrival of sugar ships is expected to bring the plant's production up to two thousand tons daily within a short time. The men are scheduled to work ten days consecutively, with a four-day layoff for maintenance crews to clean machinery, under ordinary procedure. First layoff for this purpose since the reopening was scheduled for the latter part of this week.

Governor Merriam Shows Concern At Activities of "Red" Brothers

Governor Merriam has been meeting with his department heads in Los Angeles this week and, according to the Associated Press, "communism, labor troubles, mounting relief costs and unemployment insurance" were among the subjects discussed.

Among the statements attributed to the state's chief executive was that "Communists have led every major strike in California in the last four years." However, he said:

"I have found no fault with American Federation of Labor leadership.

"There is a serious situation in San Francisco, where groups are trying to organize the truck drivers, going out on the farms and pulling men off trucks and in some cases beating them."

After reports from numerous department heads, the news report said, "the council went into executive session."

Meeting of Executive Council Of State Federation of Labor

The next quarterly meeting of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in Santa Barbara on July 8, it has been announced by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the Federation.

The meeting of the Council scheduled to be held in Fresno in June has been canceled by agreement of the members, Vandeleur said, because of the conference of the A. F. of L. Political League of California in Santa Barbara on July 9 and 10.

Members of the Council are also members of the executive body of the League, and the holding of a Council meeting in Fresno in June and the necessity of their attendance in Santa Barbara in July for the League's meeting would result in two trips within a month, and added expense. For these reasons the Executive Council will meet one day prior to the League conference.

A Thousand Loan Applications Filed First Day Under New Law

The first day's session of the Smaller Business Association of New York District, Inc., authorized to administer the new statute under which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is empowered to lend up to $1,500,000,000 to persons owning small businesses, received approximately one thousand applications for loans varying from $1000 to $5000 and totaling about $2,500,000. Under the Glass-Steagall law, recently enacted by Congress, an applicant may have as long as fourteen years in which to complete payment of the loan.

Most of those seeking federal aid said they were conducting successful businesses, but that a loan would enable them to replenish stocks or purchase improved equipment. Most of them said the loans would enable them to employ more workers.

Union Changes Name

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has notified steamship companies having collective bargaining relations with the International Seamen's Union that its name has been changed to the "American Federation of Labor Seamen's Union."

He said the name had been changed during reorganization of the union and the change had been allowed by the National Labor Relations Board in its various bargaining orders where the former I. S. U. was designated bargaining agent.

The new union is represented by a bargaining committee composed of Patrick Ryan, former I. S. U. president; Robert Chapdelaine, president of the A. F. L. S. U., and Robert Lynch, union secretary.

I. T. U. Victory in South

Representative Dowell E. Patterson of the International Typographical Union and President A. L. Bilisoly of Raleigh Typographical Union, in a joint statement with Publisher John A. Park of the Raleigh, N. C., "Times," has announced the signing of a complete contract between the Typographical Union and the Raleigh "Times."

The contract is identical to the one in effect with the Raleigh "News and Observer," of which Josephus Daniels, ambassador to Mexico and former secretary of the navy, is publisher.

Approximately six years ago the Raleigh "Times" locked out members of Raleigh Typographical Union, and since that time both the International Union and the local union have prosecuted a bitter fight to regain this newspaper. The negotiations were consummated with good feeling on both sides and a desire to continue amicable relationship in the future.

The Raleigh "Times" is the only afternoon newspaper in North Carolina's capital, with a large influence in the affairs of the Old North State. Adding this paper to the union column completes another link in the impressive chain of union-operated newspapers.

Questions and Answers

On Old-Age Insurance Provisions of the Social Security Act

Some 40 per cent of the total population of California has applied for Social Security Accounts under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. Because of the vast number of persons who come under this program this newspaper is publishing a series of questions and answers for the benefit of its readers.

Q. How does one qualify for monthly federal old-age retirement benefits?

A. In order to qualify for monthly retirement benefits a worker must be at least 65 years of age; he must have been employed in included employment in five different calendar years after December 31, 1936, and before reaching age 65; and his total wages from included employment must be not less than $2000. However, monthly old-age retirement benefits are not payable for any month during which wages are received from "regular employment."

Q. Must a person be employed continuously and uninterruptedly during the five year period?

A. No. One day's gainful employment in each of five different calendar years is sufficient to meet the five-year minimum requirement.

Q. If the person is unemployed for several years before he reaches 65, can he still receive monthly retirement benefits?

A. Yes. Once a worker is qualified for benefits, subsequent unemployment will not disqualify him.

Q. Does employment before this law became effective count toward benefits?

A. No. The old-age benefits provisions became operative on January 1, 1937. Wages received in employment before that date are not to be considered in computing benefits.

Further questions and answers will appear from week to week.

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100 Per Cent Union
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Established 1906
Union Hours Union Clerks
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD
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Enjoy It Day or Night Open All Night
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Where you will find a complete line of
UNION MADE MEN'S WORK CLOTHING at Lowest Prices
Domestic and Imported
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